

Customer No.: 31561
Docket No.: 09747-US-PA
Application No.: 10/065,566

REMARKS

Claim Rejections-35 U.S.C. §103

The Office Action rejected claims 1-5, 7, 8, 10, 12-16 and 18-20 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sekiya et al., US Patent 6,583,775 (Sekiya) in view of Ting US 6,486,606 (Ting).

Applicant noted that the Examiner contended that "Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-20 have been considered but are moot in view of new ground(s) of rejections" (Page 9 of the current Office Action; Emphasis added). However, Applicant found neither new ground(s) recited in this Office Action, nor new rejections made relying upon such new ground(s) presented in this Office Action. If the Examiner would like to introduce new rejections and new ground(s), on which the new rejections rely on, detail information related thereto is invited to be given in a next Office Action.

In response to the rejection to claims 1-5, 7, 8, 10, 12-16 and 18-20 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sekiya in view of Ting, Applicant hereby traverses the rejection and submits that claims 1-5, 7, 8, 10, 12-16 and 18-20 are in allowable form.

Applicant submits that the driving circuit, as set forth in claim 1 is neither taught, disclosed, nor suggested by Sekiya, Ting, or any of the other cited references, taken alone or in combination.

Applicant noted that these specified rejections are remained as the same of the immediate previous nonfinal Office Action mailed on Mar. 13, 2006. Applicant had previously traverse such rejections and submitted that "neither Sekiya, nor Ting teaches,

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discloses or suggests 'discharging the light-emitting device according to a voltage level of a control signal' as set forth in claim 1", and "claims 12 and 18 include similar limitation as 'discharging the light-emitting device according to a voltage level of a control signal' that is neither taught, suggested nor disclosed by Sekiya, Ting or any of the other cited references, taken alone or in combination", and therefore "claim 1 and its dependent claims 2-5, 7, 8, and 10" ..., "claims 12 and 18 and their dependent claims 13-16, 19 and 20" are submitted to be allowable. See page 12 of the communication Applicant filed on May 22, 2006.

In response to Applicant's arguments filed on May 22, 2006, the Examiner recited "*[S]ince the capacitor is connected to the OLED via the transistor T2, a discharging current from the capacitor drives the OLED luminescent*", and deduced that "[T]hus, Ting clearly teaches discharging the OLED from the capacitor" (last paragraph of Page 9 of the current Office Action). Applicant respectfully disagrees and submits that the later alleged result cannot be obtained from the above-recited condition.

It can be understood from the above sentence that the adjective "discharging" is used for defining the phrase "current from the capacitor", rather than "OLED", and the current is used for driving the "OLED". One of ordinary skill in the art should understand that a capacitor is "a device for accumulating and holding a charge of electricity, consisting of two equally charged conducting surfaces having opposite signs and separated by a dielectric" (www.dictionary.com), and when a capacitor discharges its charges stored thereat, a current occurs, and such a current is usually called discharging current. When talking about the sentence of "*a discharging current from the capacitor drives the OLED luminescent*", one

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should be aware of that where and how the "current" comes does not affect the OLED, and the only meaningful information for the OLED is there is a current provided for driving it luminescent. The current is obtained by discharging a capacitor, but it does not indicate the OLED should also be discharged as well.

In response to Applicant's arguments filed on May 22, 2006, the Examiner further recited "the second transistor is switched on with the discharged line and the capacitor is discharged. Therefore, the discharged current from the capacitor drives the OLED luminescent" (in col. 2, lines 55-57), and concluded that "the discharge is applied from the capacitor to the OLED".

Applicant submits that the Examiner did not recite the sentence as it exactly is. The original sentence is "the second transistor is switched on with the discharged line and the capacitor is discharged. Therefore, the **discharging** current from the capacitor drives the OLED luminescent" (in col. 2, lines 55-57; emphasis added). Such a sentence has been discussed above, and it should be understood as "a discharging current ... drives ... an **OLED** ... luminescent", rather than "a current ... drives ... an **OLED** ... discharged".

As discussed above, Applicant believes that the argued limitation of "discharging the light-emitting device according to a voltage level of a control signal", as set forth in independent claims 1, 12, and 18 are neither taught, disclosed, nor suggested by Sekiya, Ting, or any of the other cited references. Therefore, claims 1, 12 and 18 are submitted to be novel and unobvious over Sekiya, Ting, or any of the other cited references, and thus should be allowed.

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Claims 2-5, 7, 8, 10, 13-16 and 19-20 respectively depend on allowable independent claims 1, 12 and 18, and thus should also be allowable.

Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sekiya in view of Ting and Hack et al. (2002/0030647).

In response to the rejection addressing to claim 11, Applicant submits that claim 11 depends on allowable claim 1, thus should also be allowable.

Claims 6, 9 and 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sekiya in view of Ting and Filliman (5,255,220).

In response to the rejection addressing to claims 6, 9 and 17, Applicant submits that claim 6, 9 and 17 respectively depend on allowable claims 1 and 12, thus should also be allowable.

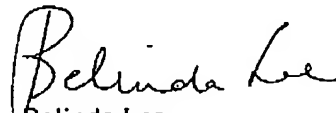
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CONCLUSION

For at least the foregoing reasons, it is believed that the pending claims 1-20 are in proper condition for allowance and an action to such effect is earnestly solicited. If the Examiner believes that a telephone conference would expedite the examination of the above-identified patent application, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned.

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Respectfully submitted,


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